

Foreign

BRIEFLY / Americas

Guerrillas massacre 80 in Peru

AYACUCHO, Peru — Maoist guerrillas joined by peasant sympathizers attacked a remote Andean hamlet in central Peru and massacred as many as 80 pro-government villagers, police reported yesterday. They said about 300 raiders led by chiefs of the Shining Path guerrilla movement swept into the village of Uchuraccay on Monday and used guns, machetes and clubs to slaughter 50-80 men, women and children in a five-hour bloodbath. The Uchuraccay villagers had killed eight Peruvian journalists Jan. 26, apparently believing they were left-wing guerrillas, and a national police official here said Monday's massacre "looks like retribution."

Invasion of Suriname called off

THE HAGUE — A plan to invade Suriname with a force of mercenaries and overthrow the military regime of Desi Bouterse was called off after details of the invasion became known to Dutch security agencies, the Dutch news agency ANP reported yesterday. It said \$4.5 million was raised for the plan, which called for an invasion force of 300 men to be flown from Florida and landed near the Surinamese capital Paramaribo on July 1.

ANP attributed its account to unidentified Netherlands-based coordinators and financiers of the invasion plan. The news agency said about half the force consisted of U.S. and Latin American mercenaries assembled in Florida, and the other half were dissident Surinamese, including ex-soldiers and officers of the former Dutch colony's military forces. The operation was coordinated by a staff based in Florida, ANP said.

Europe

Malta bogs down rights talks

MADRID — Work at the marathon East-West conference on security and cooperation in Europe ground to a halt yesterday as Malta stuck defiantly to a demand for a meeting on Mediterranean security. Delegates of the 35 participating states filed out of the conference hall here after meeting for two minutes when it became clear that there was no shift in Malta's position. The Maltese demand remained the only barrier to the closing of the conference which finally achieved East-West consensus on a concluding document last Friday after nearly three years of often tortuous negotiation.

The document, an updated version of the 1975 Helsinki accords on European Security and Cooperation, contains new undertakings on human rights and provides for a series of follow-up meetings including a European disarmament conference.

It represents the first major East-West agreement since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, but the United States stressed that it did not mean a return to détente.

Girl's Andropov visit uncertain

MOSCOW — American schoolgirl Samantha Smith, still holding a secret gift for pen pal Yuri Andropov near the end of a two-week trip, said she has not yet been told whether she can meet with the Soviet leader, her mother said yesterday.

Jane Smith said the 11-year-old asked Soviet officials earlier this week about a possible meeting with the Kremlin leader, who invited the Smiths for the two-week tour of the Soviet Union. The Smiths, asked on the trip by Andropov to allow Samantha to judge Soviet peace policy for herself, are to leave for home at midday tomorrow and indicated that missing a meeting with Andropov would be a disappointment.

13 Pentecostals head for St. Louis

VIENNA — Thirteen members of a Siberian Pentecostal family left Vienna for St. Louis, Mo., yesterday to begin new lives after winning their years-long struggle to emigrate from the Soviet Union, aides said.

An American spokesman for the 15-member family, who arrived in Vienna from Moscow Monday, said the remaining two, Timofei Chmukhalov, 21, and his wife Tatiana, would remain in Vienna "for a few more days" to make a final decision on where they would go.

Asia

Little protest of Taipei arms deal

PEKING — China reacted mildly yesterday to the Reagan administration's biggest ever arms sale to Nationalist China, but blamed the United States for an acrimonious dispute over visas.

On Washington's announcement that it was selling \$550 million worth of weapons to the Nationalist Chinese, Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Jingling said: "China's position on the sale of arms to Taiwan is known to all. We are opposed to any practice that violates the Sino-U.S. joint communique of Aug. 17, (1982)." The communique the United States said it intended to cut and eventually end arms sales to Nationalist China but set no final date.

Diplomats said the bland Chinese response indicated Peking felt progress had been made in other Sino-U.S. disputes.

Africa

Chad denies using mercenaries

N'DJAMENA, Chad — Chad yesterday denied reports it engaged foreign mercenaries in its struggle against Libyan-backed insurgents and said no foreigners have taken part in the periodic clashes during the past month in northern and eastern Chad. Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said, however, that the government has accepted the services of "foreign volunteers" of unspecified nationalities who are not paid by Chad and who have generally been assigned equipment-maintenance responsibilities.

In Washington, U.S. officials said the Reagan administration will begin sending \$10 million worth of clothing, food, jeeps and other non-lethal military equipment to Chad later this week. They said the administration is concerned that the ouster of Chad's president could threaten the pro-Western government of Sudan — Chad's eastern neighbor.

From Times News Services and Staff Reports

Poland to pardon 750, free 400 internees

WARSAW (AP) — Poland's communist rulers plan to pardon about 750 martial law violators and free 400 others from internment when they end the 19-month-old crackdown, but will not release key leaders of Solidarity or dissident groups, officials and diplomatic sources said yesterday.

One official said the announcement on the end of martial law will be made today, and another said military rule will be ended Friday, Poland's national day. The amnesty will cover most of those still in prison for martial law violations, as well as those released conditionally for medical, family or various other reasons, a government official said.

An amnesty for political offenders was seen here as a bow to popular sentiment.

They will include seven ranking leaders of Solidarity; at least five dissidents from KOR, the Committee for Social Self-Defense; and four members of the outlawed anti-Communist KPN, or Confederation for an Independent Poland.

The Communist Party daily Trybuna Ludu said, "We have to make clear that amnesty bills are not abstract acts of mercy in politics and social life. If the

bills were to contribute to the return of anarchy and threats of civil war, they would speak against themselves."

Late Monday, a senior parliamentary official said the prospect of pro-Solidarity outbreaks in August had made some government leaders hesitant to rescind the 19-month-old state of emergency.

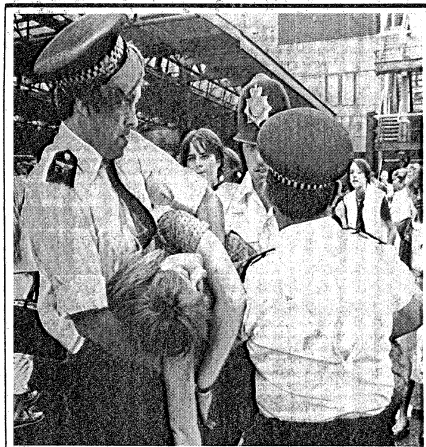
The official reported the possible delay after the state-run news agency PAP said military leaders had agreed formally to end the state of emergency.

The 21-member Military Council for National Salvation, headed by premier and Communist Party chief Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, set no date or conditions for ending martial law. PAP only

said the "appropriate decisions" were taken.

Dissidents say the laws being proposed in the parliament will have the same effect as martial law by crushing dissent from students and intellectuals, banning unauthorized union activity and punishing those who challenge the Communist Party's monopoly on power.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said officials had approved his time off and authorized him to take two more weeks of vacation, despite an earlier threat to fire him for a breach of workers' rules. Walesa said he plans to leave Gdansk for the additional two weeks off, and has hinted he is using his vacation time to plan new political strategies. He has refused to rule out new strikes and protests.



Duran Duran knocks 'em out

British police carry a girl who fainted at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday when the rock group Duran Duran arrived from Miami. As some girls fainted, one falling under a car, others broke through barriers to touch the singers.

Mitterrand, Kohl confer on defense

DABO, France — (Reuters) — French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl discussed European defense strategy yesterday during lunch and a stroll in a sunny pine forest.

The two men met without ministers or aides other than interpreters in a hunting lodge near this eastern village 14 miles from Strasbourg.

They mingled informally with villagers and 30 journalists, who were allowed to accompany them despite tight security, but waived questions aside.

Kohl said the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the ostensible reason for the meeting, was only one of several issues they discussed.

Mitterrand good-humoredly declined to say anything at all about the subjects tackled.

Both men shed their ties and Kohl pulled on suede jackets when they arrived by helicopter at Dabo, a meeting place chosen for its isolation and kept secret until the last minute.

Kohl, a conservative, was heard to call the French Socialist by his first name as they walked in Dabo.

Dabo lies not far from the German frontier on the mountainous border between the Alsace and Lorraine regions which are now French but have

been an historic source of friction between France and Germany. Officials said the site had been deliberately chosen as a symbol of modern Franco-German friendship.

Mitterrand met Kohl at Strasbourg military airport, and they flew together to Dabo, which was sealed off by thousands of police and guards.

They walked under the pine trees for an hour and spent two more hours in the Dabo village inn where journalists and 40 security men also ate but tantalizingly out of earshot.

Officials said before the meeting that it was intended to allow the two leaders to exchange their latest views on NATO's decision to deploy the missiles starting in December unless U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on their limitation are successful.

In Bonn, the government spokesman said France agreed yesterday to hand back 1,730 acres of border woodland to West Germany which it had held since World War II.

As one of the four victorious World War II powers occupying Germany, France requisitioned the woods on the border with the West German state of Rhineland-Palatinate in 1949. West Germany has several times unsuccessfully requested their return.

Women soldiers head for Falklands

BRIZE NORTON AIR FORCE BASE, England (UPI) — A first contingent of 20 women soldiers — trained to shoot to kill — prepared to leave for the Falkland Islands yesterday to join more than 4,500 servicemen in the remote South Atlantic outpost.

"The girls are very conscious that how they behave will set an example for those who follow," said Capt. Di Foster, 29, leader of the squad. "We shall have to care for them more strictly than might be thought right for women in any other circumstances in 1983."

"We are trained soldiers going in to do a proper job of work," Foster said.

"It's a pretty well-integrated army now and although the odds may be a bit alarming, we're always in a minority."

The women, aged 19 to 27, were scheduled to fly from the Brize Norton Air Force Base northwest of London for Ascension Island where they will board a ship for the voyage to the Falklands — scene of last year's 74-day war between British forces and Argentine invaders.

Since each will be outnumbered 25 to 1 by male soldiers, the WRACS — Women's Royal Army Corps — have been almost as fully trained in how to handle feisty servicemen as in shooting to kill with submachine guns and other weapons.

The women all have volunteered for a five-month tour in the Falklands, doing mostly clerical work in what is now considered Britain's most endangered outpost. Although another Argentine invasion is not considered imminent, all have had weapons training.

Many have been pulling desk work lately, but all are veterans of Northern Ireland service — a posting probably more hazardous than any they will face.

They especially resent being considered a "creature comfort" for the male troops and insist romance takes a back seat to pride and patriotism.

"Even if the war had still been on, if they had asked for volunteers, we would

still be here," said Pte. Mary Wilson, 22.

There are also financial rewards. There's little to spend money on in the barren windswept islands, and the usual deductions for food and lodging are waived in the Falklands. Most hope to come home \$1,500-\$3,000 richer.

Pte. Sharon Fairhurst, 21, said she worked 24 hours a day during the Falklands War last year getting tents to the British task force.

The British army hesitated sending women to the Falklands because of inadequate housing and privacy, but the 20 volunteers will find decent housing now. If not an exceptionally exciting life style.

There are no modern mixed bars, but one former female officer recommended the new squad "take a frilly dress along."

Financial Times strike is unions' Armageddon

By Tom Arms
WASHINGTON TIMES STAFF

LONDON — For nearly eight weeks, one of the world's great newspapers — the London Financial Times — has been off the street because of a dispute with 24 printers.

The Financial Times is, by British national newspaper standards, a small fish with a circulation of only 200,000 in a country where most of the national dailies have a readership of several million. Therefore, its absence is hardly noticed by the general public.

But the long dispute at the FT, as the newspaper is called, has been felt in Europe's top political and financial circles, where the newspaper's analysis of economic and political events is sought after. "No FT, no comment," is the paper's advertising slogan.

On the surface, the FT strike is about pay. But underneath are the wider issues of union power and the question of who manages the British press. These wider issues underlie the instability and uncertain futures of the British national newspapers. As The London Times (no relationship to the Financial Times) recently wrote: "On a clear day from Fleet Street, you can't see tomorrow."

The British press is plagued with outdated technological and management

practices and a plethora of print unions fighting management — each other and the job-destroying tide of new technology.

At the FT, the National Graphical Association (NGA) is fighting to regain its superiority over colleagues in the competing union, the Society for the General and Administrative Trades (SOGAT).

The NGA leadership has turned a deaf ear to pleas from management, the national arbitration service and other trade unionists to accept a 25 percent pay raise and return to work. The NGA wants 35 percent, in recognition of its superiority over SOGAT.

NGA president Bryn Griffiths says his union has enough money in its strike fund for a long dispute. The Financial Times management also can afford to wait. The strike is costing \$1.5 million a week, but the FT is part of the larger Pearson Publishing Group, which last year made a \$100 million profit after taxes.

The FT's chairman and chief executive, Alan Hare, said that at the core of the dispute is the inability of Fleet Street's management to control the print unions. He said that if control could be regained through this strike, the lost revenues would be a worthwhile investment.

British national newspapers are not organized to the advantage of their managements. To begin with, ironclad agreements mean that when one of the several unions halts production the management must continue paying its other employees even though there is no revenue. Other British industries lay off non-striking workers after one week of a dispute. The FT management is paying 1,500 employees during the dispute.

This arrangement has given the print unions a disproportionate amount of industrial muscle, because one day's lost production could mean the difference between an annual profit or loss. Therefore, newspaper owners have preferred to give in to the print unions every time they have threatened industrial action.

This power has put the print workers in the top 2 percent pay bracket of British industrial workers. The NGA men at the Financial Times have been offered a basic pay of \$456 for a four-day week. They also pick up extra money for guaranteed overtime, guaranteed bonuses and weekend shifts.

Management also has delegated the hire-and-fire powers to union officials. Printers must have union cards to work on Fleet Street and many of the sought-after print jobs are handed down from father to son.

It is these jobs that are most threatened by the computerized technology that now runs the presses of most American newspapers. For this reason, the print unions have been fighting the introduction of new technology tooth and nail.

When Israel let the militiamen into the mountains, Druse, a sect that is an offshoot of Islam, live in both Lebanon and Israel.

Israel is planning to evacuate the mountains, where its troops often have been caught in fighting between the feuding factions, and redeploy farther south.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin called a scheduled visit to Washington next Tuesday for "personal reasons."

Kidnappers skip Vatican 'hotline' call

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — Emanuela Orlandi's kidnappers failed to phone the Vatican on a special "hotline" yesterday, one day before a deadline set for her death unless the Turk who shot Pope John Paul II is freed from jail.

Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, deputy director of the Vatican press office, told reporters "no message was received during the prescribed time."

The kidnappers threatened to kill the 15-year-old girl today if Italian authorities did not release Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for his May 13, 1981, attempt to assassinate the pope.

The Vatican, in a surprise move Monday, announced that Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, second in the Vatican hierarchy only to the pope, would be available to take a call on a special code "hotline" between 10 and 11 a.m. yesterday.

The announcement came in response to the kidnappers' demands that they speak directly with Casaroli to define "the way in which Agca will leave Italian territory."

The Vatican issued a statement yesterday making clear it was impossible for it to meet demands to release Agca from prison in exchange for Emanuela, daughter of a papal messenger.

Pastore said John Paul had forgiven Agca for shooting him in St. Peter's Square just four days after the attack, and that was all the Vatican could legally do.

"All the procedure, from the investigative phase to the conviction and the subsequent sentencing, took place and takes place according to the norms of the penal code of the Italian Republic," Pastore said.

An Italian court sentenced Agca to life imprisonment in July 1981 for the shooting. President Sandro Pertini is the only person who can pardon him. The Vatican hotline was set up after police heard a tape-recorded message of a young woman moaning in pain.